NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1879.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

TWO NEW SILVER BILLS. PURCHASE AND COINAGE OF SIX MILLIONS OF BULLION PER MONTH-TRADE BOLLARS A LEGAL TENDER TO THE GOVERNMENT-OPPOSITION TO

BE MADE TO THE ARMY BILL. Mr. Buckner, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, has prepared a bill directing the purchase and coinage of \$6,000,000 of silver per month until bullion shall be at par with coin in New-York; after which purchases shall cease, and silver shall be coined on the same terms as gold is now coined. Mr. Kelley will introduce a bill providing in sums of five dollars, and making the trade dollar a legal tender to the United States, The Republican Senators in caucus have determined to contest the passage of the political sections of the Army bill, and to place its demerits upon record. It is claimed that thereby defeated their own purposes.

A UNITED OPPOSITION.

THE ARMY BULL TO BE CONTESTED AT EVERY POINT—THE EVILS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SCHEME TO BE PLACED ON RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A cancus of two hours' duration was held on Saturday by Republican Sennters, which was called for the purpose of comparing views generally upon pending political issues. It was well attended, and nearly every Senator present expressed his opinion upon the topics which were considered. A remarkable unanimity was discovered with regard to the attempts of the Democrats to repeal the safeguards of the ballot-box. A determination was expressed upon all hands to attack the political features of the Army bill, not simply or primarily because of the offensive manner in which they were sought to be pushed through Concharacter, but upon their inherent demerits. No sne was taken with the position generally adopted by the Republicans in the House, but it was held that the political provisions of the Army bill were in themselves vicious, and should be opposed to the end, even if they came before the Schate in a legitimate way and by themselves. It was furthermore shown that it would be unfair and impelitic to let the Army bill go to the President depending upon his veto to stop the mischief which would otherwise result, without developing and placing more fully upon record before the country the gross demerits of the Democratic scheme. It was shown that the language of the sixth section of the Army bill, should it become a law, would make it illegal for any civil official to make use of an armed posse

any civil official to make use of an armed posse comitatus to preserve the peace on election day, while disturbers of the peace might go armed to the polls, either singly or in organized bands.

No attempt was made to prescribe a definite line of action, but the purpose of the caucus was accomplished in ascertaining that whatever might be undertaken by any Senator in attacking the political legislation upon the pending Army bill, upon the ground of its demerits, would receive the support of the artitle native. The interence is drawn by Senator in the results have a support of the artitle native. ground of its demerits, would receive the support of the entire party. The inference is drawn by Sen-ators who were present that the coming debate in the Senate will be much more pointed than that which occurred in the House upon the same bill. The subject of the negro exodus was briefly dis-cussed, but it was not thought that any present legislation was called for.

SILVER LEGISLATION.

A BILL DIRECTING THE COINAGE OF SIX MILLION DOLLARS PER MONTH-REDEMPTION OF SUBSID-

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 13 .- Mr. Buckner, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, has prepared a bill for the increased coinage of the silver dollar which he will introduce in the House at the first opportunity. Judge Buckner says that Congress should take some action in this direction, especially at this time; as he believes that if England, Germany and the Latin Union were shown that this country intends to adhere to silver, these countries would remonetize silver. He says that of Europe; but that having seen Secretary Sherman's recommendation that only fifty millions of the silver dollars be coined, these foreign Governments

silver dollars be coined, these foreign Governments take this as a semi-official declaration that no more will be issued. The following is the bill Chairman Buckner has prepared.

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the set entitled. An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character," of February 28, 1878, as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver builton at market price thereof, not best than \$2,000.000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined into dollars, be repealed, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby and the same to be coined into dollars, be repealed, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby and the same to be coined into dollars, be repealed, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby and count the same into standard silver dollars each and every month, until the market value of silver builties and count he same into standard silver dollars each and every month, until the market value of silver builties and count he same into standard silver dollars each and every month, until the market value of silver builties that have been universally condemned?

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The bill introduced in the last Congress by Judge Buckner differed from the above in that it fixed the minimum coinage at seven millions a month. a section providing for an exchange of silver in sums above \$100 for gold at the Sub-Treasury in New-York and the Mint at Philadelphia. This section it was thought inadvisable to attempt to pass as a part of the main object of increasing the

A general press dispatch says that Judge Kelley has prepared and will to-morrow introduce in the House of Representatives, under the call of States, if Pennsylvania be reached, a bill which is designed to remedy the inconveniences and losses occasioned to workmen and retail dealers by the accumu lation in their hands of certain denominations lation in their hands of certain denominations of silver colonier. It proposes to require the Treasury and all Sub-Treasuries of the United States to redeem with legal-tender money the subsidiary silver coin whenever presented for redemption in sums of 85 or multiples thereof, and also provides that the further coinage of trade dollars shall bestopped; that they shall for twelve months be receivable at par for customs or any other obligation due the United States; and that, when so received, they small be recoined into standard silver dollars of 412½ grains.

DEMOCRATIC BUNGLING.

THE POLICY OF THE CONFEDERATES IN REGARD TO THE ARMY BILL WRONG FROM THE START-THE

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 13 .- It was wholly unnecessary for the Democracy to make an appropriation bill the vehicle of legislation to prevent the use of United States troops at the polls. The practice of making the annual supply bills the means of carrying through Congress all sorts of new legislation which either cannot stand on its own merits or cannot get a hearing on account of the obstructions thrown in its way by the rules of the House, is a very old one and has been repeatedly condemned by the best men in both parties, although the majority, whether Republican or Democratic, has never failed to resort to it when it has become necessary to pass some measure that could not be easily enacted in any other way There was some excuse for adding the sixth section. to the Army Appropriation bill at the close of the last Congress, while there was none at the beginning of the present extra session. Then it

upon it as an independent proposition in the House, and even if it had passed that body it would probably have been lost sight of in the Senate. But when the present Congress convened, all the obstacles to direct action on the measure had been removed. The Committee on the Judiciary might have been appointed immediately after the election of the Speaker. That committee might have reported the bill at once; and the Democrats, having a clear majority of the House, might have passed it under the operation of the previous question in two days. In the Senate, too, all obstacles had been removed with the disappearance of the Republican

majority. There was therefore no good reason why the Democracy should have resorted to what everybody admits is a vicious expedient for the passage of the for the redemption of subsidiary coin particular measure. Of the two methods of accoraplishing their purpose, one as speedy and efficient as the other, the Democracy deliberately chose to select the more objectionable. But if the passage of this measure through Congress was not to be facilitated by making it a rider to an appropriation bill, such a course could only be defended on the theory that the President would veto the bill if it the Democrats have blundered in adopting should be sent to him as an independent propositheir present legislative methods, and have tion, while he might be induced to sign it rather than defeat one of the annual supply bills.

The revolutionary character of an attempt to force the President to sign a bill which he is believed in advance to disapprove of, by threatening to withhold the funds necessary for the transaction of the business of the Government, has been forcibly shown by the Republicans during the debate in the House, and my only purpose at present is to show that this step also was wholly unnecessary, and that the Democrats by taking it made the passage of their bill to prevent the use of troops at the polls more difficult and un-

It is to be assumed that the sixth section of the Army Appropriation bill is simply designed to keep United States soldiers away from the polls on election day. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, who offered it as an amendment in the last Congress, undoubtedly intended that, and that alone, to be its effect. If, as many believe, the bill as it has passed goes further, and forbids civil officers to use armed men for the preservation of the peace at the polls, that does not appear upon its face, nor has it been admitted by any one who voted for the bill. But there was no reason when Congress met in extra session to anticipate a stubborn controversy with the President over the question whether he should retain the right or not to order troops to the polis to preserve the peace when Representatives in Congress are to be elected. It is believed he does not consider of vital importance for the Executive to retain. Indeed, during the short recess of Congress it was publicly announced that the President would sign bills repealing the test oath for jurors and preventing the use of troops at the polls; and this was generally understood to be Mr. Hayes's position at the time when the Democratic caucus was held.

The party which controls both branches of Congress had it in its power, therefore, by pursuing ordinary methods and without resorting to any questionable expedients, to take away from the President the right to send soldiers to the polls on election day. This might have been done without election day. This might have been done without any controversy with the Executive and without surring up those bitter memories which the Democrats are so anxious to bury forever. The Democratic leaders were not content to secure the passage of this measure in an orderly and dignified manner. Like Paddy at the fair, they were spoiling for a fight; and as the sequel has shown, they would rather have had all their political legislation defeated than have missed the opportunity which their return to power in both branches of Cengress gives them to bully and threaten the President, keep the country in a turmoil for three or four months and make fools of themselves generally. They made the extra session of Congress necessary, not because a majority of the party thought it of They made the extra session of Congress necessary, not because a majority of the party thought it of such transcendent importance that the legislation now in controversy should be passed immediately, but because their was natronage to scenre in the Senate, and because the fire-cating minority dreaded the obscurity of their districts during the long Spring, Summer and Autumn. They demanded that the obnexions legislation should be put upon appropriation bills, not because it was any casicr to enact it in that way, but in order that they might have a "row" in Congress, make the Republicans realize that they were in a minority, and undertake to buildoze the Fresident, and in this way let the country know that they (the Bourbons) have really got control of the legislative branch of the Governgot control of the legislative branch of the Govern-

The country might excuse the Democracy for re-

different from a simple prohibition of the presence of troops at the polls on election day. If it becomes a law civil officers of the United States will be for-bidden to have armed men at the polls for any purpose whatever, and it is doubtful if deputy marshals would be permitted to do any act for the enforcement of the laws against intimidation, bribery, etc., which the Democrats have not yet in terms proposed to repeal. While, therefore, the President might have been willing to agree that no soldiers shall be near any place where voting is going on, he is not willing that all the machinery for the enforcement of laws, to the repeal of which he never will consent, shall be broken down by striking out of the law those eight monosyllabic words "or to keep the peace at the polls."

Z. L. W.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY. EFFORTS TO BE MADE TO PREVENT THE INTRODUC

TION OF FINANCIAL BILLS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

Washington, April 13.—The slender majority by which the Democrats and Greenbackers carried their point for a session of the House to-morrow leaves it still in doubt whether they will be able to carry out their programme of starting financial legislation. There are two ways in which they may still be defeated: by an immediate adjournment after the reading of the Journal, and by conment after the reading of the Journal, and by consuming the time of the House for an hour to-morrow
by the reading of some long bill in which the House
has little interest. Both of these will probably be
tried. If the inflationists are able to hold the majority, then, if Speaker Randail recognizes either
Mr. Reed or Mr. Frye before he does Mr. Ladd or
Mr. Murch for the introduction of bills, they will
call for the reading of some long bill like that for
the reorganization of the Army, and no one else
will have any chance. In the last two Congresses
Mr. Frye has been the first to be recognized for the
introduction of bills.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, April 13, 1879. The House of Representatives yesterday, after a long debate upon an amendment to the Legislative Army bill, increasing the appropriation for eradicating contagious diseases among domestic animals to \$250,000, struck the whole subject from the bill, and referred it to the Committee on Agriculture with instruction to report promptly.

Superintendent of the Census yesterday, and will en ter at once upon the preliminary work of the office. No appointments will be made in the Census Office during the present fiscal year except two, which have already been determined upon. Mr. Charles W. Seaton, of New-York, will be the chief clerk of the burean. He was connected with the Census office in 1870. General Walker will push forward the work of organization as

Captain Lee has been found by court martial not guilty of the charges lately brought against him, bu guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline. The sentence is that he be reduced on the list of Army captains, and forfeit to the United States \$500 of his pay, at the rate of \$50 a month. The President approves the proceedings and findings of the Court, but upon the recommendation of the Judge Advocate-General, commutes the sentence to "for-feiture of pay to \$50 for one month"

Senator Wallace seems to lack the genius necessary would have been almost impossible to obtain a vote | for a first-class investigator. The readiness of his com

Republican trregularities from any source, has been Republican irregularities from any source, has been widely advertised during the last few weeks, yet the result up to this time has been inconsiderable. The committee stands adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman, with no definite line of action laid out for the future so far as its majority is concerned. The Republicans will probably do a little more investigating in Philadelphia in good time, if the majority will give it leave. Perhaps Mr. Wallace's "Jim" Anderson will turn up in time for the Fall elections.

The Select Committee appointed to investigate and

report the best means of preventing the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases, has mot for the purpose of considering an elaborate bill, which is the joint work of their chairman. Senator Harris, and the re-cently created "National Board of Health," and em-bodies the conclusions reached by the board during its session in this city last week. The bill thus prepared was adopted by the committee, and will be recomended for enactment without any material changes.

One of the sharpest criticisms of Randall's committees nade by those interested is the fact that Mr. McMahon, of Ohio, who was a member of the Judiciary Committee in the last Congress, and led the opposition to the insurance companies in the prosecution of their claim upon was the paid attorney of the insurance companies last year, not then being a member of Congress. This sub-ject is sure to come before the Judiciary Committee in this Congress, and it is urged that Mr. Hurd can hardly act judicially in a case where he has been interested as counsel. Mr. Hurt was a Randali man in the Speaker-ship campaign and Mr. McMahon a strong Blackburn

PROPOSED NEW COAL COMBINATION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13 .- A dispatch to The Times from Hazleton, Penn., says at is learned, on good authority, that a movement is on foot for the formation of a coal combination, with every indication of success. Judge Packer, of the Lehigh Valley Road, who sees the necessity of doing something. In connection with this, mes a proposition indirectly from the Lehigh operators to adopt what is known as Cox's basis of wages and entract prices-that is, the basis of 1875-when coal is So at tide, but with a sliding scale above and below of 14 per cent. The sliding scale on the basis of 1875 and the basis generally at present in force in the region is only 10 per cent. As it is not likely coal will reach more than 85, and the proposition is to maintain it at from 83 50 to 84 per ton, it is questionable whether the arrangement would give any satisfaction to the men. The operators are in a very good humor with the prospects, and say they will yet have a good and profitable season.

SOUTHWESTERN POOL BROKEN.

CHICAGO, April 13.-The Southwestern Rate Association, which for over two years has successfully caintained a pool on business from Missouri River points to St. Louis and Chicago, was formally dissolved to-day, because of the refusal of St. Louis roads to allow the new of the business from Kansas City. The Chicago and Alton claimed its share of business, but the St. Louis roads in sisted that the claim was unjust, and refused to consider sisted that the claim was injust, and refused to consider Manager J. C. McMullin's proposition to arbitrate the question. It is understood that the break was opposed by some members of the executive board in New-York, and that when unittees have shaped themselves in that city the pool will be renewed on an equitable basis. Meantime shopers may look for lower freights from Missouri Eiver points than have been seen for years.

DISSATISFIED INDIANS.

Sr. Louis, April 13 .- A dispatch to The Globe-Democrat from Topeka, Kan., says: Governor St. John has had a consultation with James Cannon, an Indian guide, scout and interpreter from the Southern In dian Ageney, regarding the reported designs of the Indians to make another raid north this season. Cannon said that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were sulky and would bear close watching. The capture and turning would hear close watching. The capture and turning over to the civil authorities for trial of the Cheyenne chiefs who led the raid last year caused a great deal of dissatisfaction in the tribe, and other tribes sympathize with them. Cannon thinks they can be quicted, how-ever, and kept on their reservation, if prompt and early measures are taken.

WILLIAM C. MARTIN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13 .- William C. Martin, the real estate agent who was the victim of a myserious assault in his own office last Saturday, died yes terday. Mr. Martin was found in an insensible condi tion, sitting in his office chair, with several wounds on his head which could not have been inflicted by himself. The doors were all locked; his watch and diamond ring were still in his possession, and there was no evidence of an afternet at robsery. The victim hever recovered sufficiently to give an account of the mysterious affair, and died without giving the slightest clew to the identity of his assassin.

GENERAL LAWS FOR NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., April 13 .- The Commistransacted a large amount of business. A series of questions were adopted, and it was determined to visit different parts of the State for the nurpose of securing the views of elizeus in regard to the subject generally. The commission will meet to Jersey City next Saturday for the purpose of receiving suggestions.

THE TELEGRAPH TEST CASE.

St. Louis, April 13.-E. H. Brown, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, was before the Grand Jury again yesterday, and refused to produce the telegrams called for by the subpound duces tecum, whereupon the case was reported to the Criminal Court, and Judge Laughilo ordered Mr. Brown into the custody of the City Marshal. He is constructively in juli for contempt, but as this is a test case he will not be actually imprisoned.

IRREGULARITIES IN A SAVINGS BANK. Boston, April 13.-Certain irregular transactions and peculiar entries and erasures have been discovered in the books of the treasurer of the Foxboro Sayings Bank, Mr. Isaac A. Barnes, which have led the Savings Bank Commissioners to demand his immediate removal from office. The Investment Committee of the bank have also demanded the keys of the safe, and upon a refusal to surrender them they have placed men in the bank to gnard its affairs. Barnes was appointed nearly a vear ago in the place of a former erring cashler. His irregularities, so far as discovered, are small, but are sufficient to warrant his removal. There is no prospect of loss to the bank.

SUSPENSION OF A SAVINGS BANK. SCRANTON, Penn., April 13 .- The Providence Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Providence, Penn. suspended yesterday, being unable to meet its obligations after baving taken advantage of the sixty days law. The liabilities are \$75,000, and the assets \$100,000, principally in notes and bonds, of which probably not more than half can be collected.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

RECEPTION TO GOVERNOR HOYT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—A reception was given ast evening at the Penn Club to Governor Hoyt, at which has prominent citizens, journalists and professioned men

were present.

THE NEWPORT HANQUET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 13.—The Supreme Court this morning rendered a decision making perpetual the injunction restraining the City Treasure of Newport from paying the cost of the ball given to the officers of the Pritial feet last year.

proposed Bailbroad Consolidation.

Boston, April 13.—It is reported that negotiations have been entered into by the managers of the Stoning on Railroad Company for the purchase of the Boston and Tovidence Railroad.

Providence Radroad.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF ON FISH AND OIL
HALIFAX N. S., April 13,—The Canadian tariff
remains unchanged as regards Newfoundiant produce, on
condition that that colony shall exempt fish imported there
from duty, which has been agreed to WAR ON GAMBLERS AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Lottes, April 13.—Sixteen gamblers were arrested here yesterday on indictments recently found by the Grand Jury and a number more, perhaps all in the city, will be arrested as soon as caplairs are issued. OTTAWA, April 13.—A debate on the distribution of the fishery award will take place at an early day. Dr. For ten intens to move that the award be funded, and the interest be applied to benefiting the fisheries.

est be applied to beneatting the fisheries.

WOMEN ARRESTED FOR THIEVING.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 13.—I'wo professional female shoplifters and pickpockets, named Louisa Garot and Ala Heneman, were arrested yesterday. The police recovered a large amount of stolen property at their roadence.

RACING AT NEW OBLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 13.—The Spring meeting of the Louislana Jockey Cith opened yesterday. The hurdle race was win by Verdigris; the second race, for three-yest-olds, by abrico in two ofraigh heats: the two-mile race for all ages, by Essilion. The first two were the favorities.

VIRGINIA NEGROES NOT EMIGRATING.

don for the North or West.

PAYING CHURCH DEBTS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 13.—The First Congregational Church of Middletown, the Rev. Prederick Martin pastor has raised last week, through the aid of Edward Kimbail, the amount of its entire funded debt, \$21,500. Three years ago the same church raised in one day over \$16,000 to pay off the floating debt on the new church, which was built a few years before. Within five years four churches in this piace have freed themselves from debt, raising over \$90,000 for that our coars.

mittee to listen to tales of official crookedness, or of COLORADO'S NEW WEALTH.

THE MINES AROUND LEADVILLE. PLACE WHERE THEY GET OUT ORE WORTH \$3 A POUND-A FRANTIC RUSH FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Leadville, the new mining camp in Colorado, writes that miners are flocking to the rich carbonate fields of that region at the rate of 800 a week. Ore is taken out worth \$3 a pound. It is thought that the locality of the present camp will yield \$36,000,000 of the precious metals per year, and there are valleys and ranges adjacent to the camp enormously rich in mines, which have not yet been fully explored. Many interesting details are presented in the letter which is printed below.

NEW DISCOVERIES EVERY DAY.

FOUR RICH HILLS-FORTUNES MADE AND IN PROS-PECT-OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTUEE-A NEW RE-

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LEADVILLE, Col., April 8.—The rush to Leadville continues unabated. Even the for off New-England States have sent their representatives, while from the nearer Eastern States, between the Hudson and Mississippi Rivers, and from the extreme South, the tide of immigration has been immease. All the railway lines, with their stage connections, are crowded daily with excited miners and anxious capitalists, the majority of whom come to Leadville to stay. During the past month the population of this city has been increased at the rate of 800 a week, and from present indications this number will be larger as soon as the snow is gone and Spring fairly opens. The roads leading into Leadville are now in a terrible condition, and in consequence the rates charged for freight are ruinously high, and great difficulty is experienced in securing transportation for sufficient goods to supply the daily demand of such a rapidly growing town as Leadville. A million pounds of freight were shipped to Leadville from Colorado Springs alone during the past week. The time consumed by most of the freight lines is from seven to twelve days, and it not unfrequent happens that load after load of freight is dump out by the roadside, to lie for days at a time.

The Black Hills have been nearly depopulated since the Leadville fever set in, and experienced miners from Utab, Nevada and California are flocking to the carbonate fields by hundreds. The mountains for miles around the new camp are thickly covered with prospectors, and miners' colones may be found in every direction. New mines are being opened up every day in the week, and not a few of those discovered within the past ten days promise as sure and safe returns as any that have been opened since the carbonate excitement first set in. Eastern capitalists have invested largely during the past few days, and high figures have been paid for some of the more promising lo-

FOUR RICH HILLS.

The best paying mines thus far operated lie upon four hills, or mountains, called Fryer, Carbonate, Iron, and Long and Derry. These hills stretch in a line along the eastern limits of the town for a distance of about six miles. Fryer Hill lies at the northern end of the line, and Long and Derry at the southern. Upon the first named hill are found the Little Pitisburg, New Discovery, Little Chief, Dives, Chrysolite, Carboniferous, and Vulture, the best known because the first discovered, and up to this time the best paying because the best worked. The first four named belong to he "Consolidated Mining Company," of which Messrs, Taber and ex-Senator Chaffee are the prinapal partners. These mines yield a larger output of ore than any other four in the district, and are regarded as the most valuable. Immediately joining the Consolidated Company's mines, and embraced in the same belt, are the Carboniferons, Chrysolite, high grade ore, and owned by Borden, Taber & Co.

One of these latter mines, the Vulture, is perhaps the easiest worked and therefore the best paying mine in the combination, it not in the belt. A few months go this property was regarded as utterly valueless, but during the past month its yield has been enormous. Not less than \$58,000, I am informed, was placed to the credit of the mine in

months go this property was regarded as alterry valueless, but during the past month its vield has been enormous. Not less than \$58,000, I am informed, was placed to the credit of the mine in bank during the past thirty days, and all the proceeds of the work of only four mon.

There are namerous other claims on Fryer Hill, some of which pay good returns to their owners, but those already named are among the most valuable may be at known. About a mile to the south of the Lutle Pittsburg group, and separated therefrom by a small mountain ereck called stray ilorse Gulch, is Carbonate Hill, upon which are to be found some line paying mines, the more prominent of which are the Crescent, the Carbonate, Luttle Guart, Ætna, Rough and Ready, Moraing Star. Evening Star, and the Shurorock. There are a score of more of other claims also to be found on this hill, some of which will no doubt turn out rich as their development goes on. The first named mine, the Crescent, was sold last week to New-York investors for the modest sum of \$260,000 cash, and is regarded by many experts as being very cheap at these figures. The Carbonate, Little Giant and Æina are all good mines, and yield large quantities of high grade ore. Ex-Governor Routt owns the Morning Star, but as yet no high grade ore has been taken out, although the indications are very good. To the east of Carbonate Hill lies the justiy cele brated Iron Hill, upon which are some of the best and most promising mines in the entire carbonate belt. The Stevens Iron Mine is regarded by experienced miners as being immensely valuable, the "ore in sight" being estimated at millions of doilars. This is the most systematically worked mine in the camp, but the operations are confined more to its development than to a large production of ore. Adjounning the Iron Mine are the Iron Hat, Bull's-Eye, Hidden Trenaure, Sur of the West and several others of lesser note. The first three are "paying mines," from which good quantities of rich mineral are daily taken.

Ours at times politages a

ORE AT THREE DOLLARS A POUND. Still further to the south, and about two miles listant, is Long and Derry Hill, so called in honor of the two men who were fortunate enough to discover the rich mines that lie very near its summit, nearly 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. This hill is situated very near the heart of California Gulch, situated very near the heart of California Gulch, and is separated from the adjoining hills or mountains by lowa Gulch on the north, and Empire Gulch on the south. It is a steep precipious mountain, the top of which is far above timber line. The only paying mines on this hill are the J. D. Dana, the Porphyry, and the Faint Hope, all discovered and located by Mesers, Long and Dorry, and owned and worked by them. Ore has been faiten from these mones that sold for \$3 a pound, a stard local bringing as high as \$6,000. None of the mills in the section deal in this ore, the grade being too high for them. When sold at all, it is shipped in sacks to Omning St. Leuis or Chicago. There are other claims near the Long and Derry group, some of which will prove as rich as the former. Among them are the Wide-Awake, Last Chance, Homestake, and several others. stake, and several others.

THE FUTURE OF LEADVILLE.

I have made a personal inspection of all the mines those named, is company with a mining expert of many years' experience, and am of the opinion that rich deposits of mineral will be found in those that are undeveloped that will surprise the country. I have been through nearly all the prominent mines in the camp, and find those on the four hills already named to be the most promising, not only for immeliate results, but for permanency. While there are scores of intelligent, experienced miners-men who have spent the better portions of their lives have spent the better portions of their lives in mining-camps—who express the opinion "that Leadville has seen its best days," there are hundreds of others, equally intelligent and experienced, who are as firm in their convictions that the new camp is only in its swaddling-clothes, so to speak, and that before six months more have pussed, such developments of mineral will be made as will astonish the world. I can see no indications of failure in any of the older mines, and judging from all the surrounding circumstances, I can see no reason why Colorado should not be as rich in her silver mines as Nevada has been, nor can I see her silver mines as Nevada has been, nor can I see why the mines should not be as permanent and

why the mines should not be as permanent and lasting.

While there are miles upon miles of territory to the east and south of Leadville that are covered with the cabins of the adventurous miners, there are scores of miles to the north and west of this camp and but a few miles distant, where the foot of the cabins of the adventurous miners, there are scores of miles to the north and west of this camp and but a few miles distant, where the foot of the cabins of the adventurous miners, there are scores of miles to the north and west of this camp and but a few miles distant, where the foot of the cabins of the cabi

the prospector never yet trod, all lying in the same mineral belt, and as promising of future wealth as this camp was one year ago.

The principal mines named in this letter aggregate a daily output of one of about 450 tons, to which may be added 150 tons from the numerous smaller mines in the vicinity of Leadville. This ore is valued at from \$50 to \$500 per ton, yielding an aggregate daily revenue of not less than \$50,000; some place the figures as high as \$100,000. If the latter figures should prove to be the correct ones, the yearly production from this camp alone will reach the enormous figure of \$36,500,000.

AN UNEXPLORED COUNTRY. AN UNEXPLORED COUNTRY.

Directly across the main range to the west, and only twelve miles distant in a direct line, lies a comparatively unknown region called the Gunnison country. This section is enormously rich in mineral deposits, so far as is known, and will no doubt prove to be equal if not superior to the justly famed silver region of San Juan. Gunnison County is one of the extreme western counties of the State, is 150 miles in length by 50 in breadth, and is one of the best watered counties of the State. The Gunnison River rises in the northeastern portion of the county, at the base of the main range, and after flowing in a southerly direction for upward of fifty flowing in a southerly direction for upward of fifty miles it takes a northwesterly course, passing around the Elk Range, and finally discharges its waters into the Grand, near the western portion of the county. The headwaters of the Gunnison are in a belt of mineral land exceedingly rich, in both silver and gold, and this belt is believed to extend for nearly one hundred miles along the line of the main range, while the Elk Mountain district, a region embraced between the latter range and the main chain, is also said to be quite as promising as any portion of the State. The snow, which now covers that region to the depth of several feet, renders prospecting almost impossible. There is only one way in which the Snowy Range can be crossed at this season of the year, and that supon snow shoes. Few are venturesome enough, however, to make the attempt. Two old nountaineers, who were the attempt. Two old monataneers, who were former companions of Professor Havden in his per-ilons surveys, made an effort to cross about two weeks ago and came very near paying for their temerity with their lives.

A RICH VALLEY AWAITING SETTLEMENT. The valley of the Gunnison, and also the lowands of its several tributaries, are said to be exceedingly rich and fertile, grass growing in great luxuriance, and most vegetation attaining a growth of more than double the size this side of the range. The Elk Mountain chain lies very near the Snowy, or main range, and contains several lofty peaks, the summits of which are covered with snow nearly the entire year round. Probably nothing definite the entire year round. Probably nothing definite will be known regarding that country until May or June, after the snows have disappeared. The remarkable weather of the past week, during a portion of which time the temperature has ranged as high as 65%, has served to remove the snow very fast, even from the highest elevations, and should this warmth continue for a week longer prospectors will pour into the Gunutson country by the hundred, and take the chances of being driven out again by the heavy snow storms that usually o carr during the months of April and May. Snow storms sometimes occur in the higher regions of the mountains where the precipitation reaches the depth of ten or twelve feet in the same number of hours.

THE KHEDIVE REFRACTORY.

COLLECTING TAXES AND LEVYING TROOPS-ENG-LAND AND FRANCE INDECISIVE. LONDON, April 13, 1879.

The London Observer understands that offiial circles both in London and Paris consider that recourse should not be had to the Sultan's authority to solve the Egyptian difficulty except after very careful deliberation. No step will therefore be taken in reference to the Sultan's proposition until France and Eugland have had a full opportunity of concerting a common

A dispatch to The Observer from Cairo states that bustness is completely suspended, and is likely to remain so until the decision of England and France is known. The until the decision of England and France is known. The Government is collecting money throughout the provinces, using every means of compulsion. An immediate levy of 10,000 soldiers has been ordered. A special envoy has been sent by the Knedive to Constantinople. He took with him a large sum of money for the Sultan. The Times says: "The difficulty would not be overcome by substituting Halim Pacha for Ismail would very proposity resist, and there is no force at hand to compel his submission. The proposal for a foint expedition by England and France is manifestly premature and could not fail to cause grave and well-founded misgivings in both countries. For these reasons we think if still premature to conclude that the welface and tran-

BRITISH WORKMEN RESISTING.

The offer of the coal miners in Durham, that the wages now be reduced to 6 and 712 per cent for various classes of work, and that the remainder of the masters' demands be submitted to arbitration, has been rejected. A long and fruitless discussion followed this action. Meetings were held to day at which 17,000 men were present. They declared their determination to resist the masters' demands.

CANNIBALS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, April 3 .- The story is fold with centier, there is a band of Indians called Guagues, who practice caunibalism. They whet their appetites prin-cipally on a hostile band, the Huttot s, whom they hant as if they were wild beasts, and exhibit publicly before

GARIBALDI AND RING HUMBERT.

General Garibaldi was taken in a carriage

to the Quirinal to-tay, and the King conversed with him privately in the carriage for half an hour. OUEEN VICTORIA IN ITALY.

London, Monday, April 14, 1879.

A dispatch from Rome to The Standard says that Queen Victoria will probably visit the King and Queen of Italy at Monza. CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

applied of whom were saved.

EUENED TO DEATH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Abril 13.—Mrs. Duniel Dennis died here ate last night from the effects of serious burns, her clothing having caught while she was building a firs.

TO BE HANGED FOR CHILD MUEDER.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Louisa Wallines, colored, who was last seek convicted of murder, in having caused the death of her infant child in April, 1878—was to-day sentenced to se hanged on the 20th of June next.

A MISSING SCHOONER.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., April 13.—The schooner Nadah from Pediatelpida with coal for this port, left Edgartown the day before the sform of the 1st finds, and has not since beau heard from. It is believed she is lost.

EULIDE BY HANGING.

SHICE DESCRIPTION. It is believed and is lock.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. April 13.—William V. Cole, a farmer, age Ulriy-five, living in the town of Wantage, Susex County, N. J., harged houseff from a free Friday night. Prinneral embarrassment was the cause of his smeade.

Portsville, Penn, Abril 18.—At about mid-might Pring might be coal at the Monitor College, Maria 18.—At about mid-might Pring might Peter Kehl and Patrick Monday were in-stantly killed by a fall of coal at the Monitor College, Locust Gap, Monday was a single man, but Kehl leaves a wife and

DESPONDENCY AND DEATH.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 13.—Samuel Gardner, ag-forty-six years, was found doad in hed yesterday morning, having committed solicite by taking morphine. Deceased had been orthicing, and was despondent or account of lack of work. He made a similar stempt on his life has Fall.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 13.—Conductor Radeliff, of the Grand Trink Railway, while running his train yeaterlay afternoon near Victoria, was about in the face with a whot gun by a noted desperato named Joseph Neace, alta Brandy Neace. No provocation was given. Mr. Radeliff, although bastly lacerated by the shot, will probably recover.

A DRUNKARDS DEATH.

A DRUNKARD'S DEATH

A DRUNKARD'S DEATH

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., ADRIL 13.—Ira S. Remey, a farmer, age betty-two, formerly a man of wealth, resulting at West Town, ten miles senth of bere, was found deal Priday might, lying on an unfrequented road, a mile from his home, where he had perished from exposure. He was of intemperate habits. He haves a wife and several young culturen.

ate babits. He haves a wife and several young charton, BURGLARRIES ALONG THEE ERIES.

MIDDLELOWN, N. Y., April 13.—A gaing of burgglass are operating along the line of the Erie Hallwar. The besidence of the late James S. Hopkins, at tosshen, was possed on the 10th instant of \$200 worth of stiverware. Priday night the dwelding of James H. Corwin, at Howells, was policied on now and silverware, the burglars leaving a \$500 registered fovernment bond.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FEAST OF EASTER. HOW THE CHURCHES WERE DECORATED.

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAYS IN EPISCOPAL, ROMAN CATHO OLIC AND OTHER CHURCHES-CARDINAL M'CLOS-KEY AT THE CATHEDRAL-MASSES SUNG IN THE HOMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES-REMINISCENCES OF A SOMBRE EASTER DAY FOURTEEN YEARS

The congregations were large yesterday in all the city churches in which special efforts had been made to render the floral decorations and the Easter music attractive. All the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches were filled to overflowing, and hundreds stood in the aisles during the services. The decorations in many instances were rich and elaborate, and many elegant memorial pieces were seen. Special musical selections appropriate to the day were given, and the masses in the Roman Catholic Churches in several instances were accompanied by orchestras. Several churches of other denominations were handsomely decorated. Interesting reminiscences are given of Easter in New-York fourteen years ago, when the city was in mourning over Lincoln's death.

THE FESTIVAL IN THE CHURCHES.

ALTAES, CHANCELS AND SANCTUARIES BLOSSOMING WITH RARE AND FRAGRANT FLOWERS-THM JOYOUS ANNIVERSARY TYPIFIED IN THE MUSIC AND THE SERVICES-IMPRESSIVE SCENES AT THE MASSES IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The churches yesterday, and the Episcopal and

Roman Catholic Churches in particular, were by far too small to accommodate the throngs who were eager to hear the Easter music and to see the elaborate floral decorations. In many of the churches the beautiful pieces of floral work contributed in memory of departed relatives and friends were the subject of special admiration. The pulpit and chancel of St. Thomas's Church, at Fifth-ave, and Fifty-third-st., were very richly decorated. In front of the pulpit was a pillow of white pinks, in which was imbedded a cross of cardinal red roses. Yellow roses here and there added to the effect of the piece, which was from Mrs. George Kemp. On either side of the cross was a wreath of carnation pinks and pansies. Strings of smilax were hung about the pulpit. On the communion table was a tail anchor of white annunciation lilles and roses, around which wound a band of red roses and pinks. The anchor was from Jacob Halstead. On the left of this was a beautiful design representing the letter P worked in roses and pensies, an offering from Mrs. Parker. At the other end of table were two white wreaths. The Housman tablet was surrounded with callas and annunciation lilies, in which violets were tastefully worked. The lecturn rose from a mass of choice flowers, and near the corner of the transept was a ross nearly five feet high made of overlaid English ivy leaves, roses, tulips of all colors, heliotropa and smilax. The cross was from Mr. and Mrs. James C. Fargo. The music, and particularly the solos by the quartet, Mrs. Danforth, Miss Winant, Mr. Jameson and Dr. Danforth, were much enjoyed. A harp made a fine accompaniment to several of the solos. The Rev. Dr. Morgan preached the sermon.

At Trinity Church the floral decorations were conspicuous mainty for their richness and simplicity. The chancel was surrounded with potted flowers, and the massive candelabras on either side of the chancel rail were similarly decorated. The flowers were principally calla and Spanish lilies, rose bads and azalias, through which were gracefully entwined vines of smilax, The baptismal fonts were filled with choice calla and Spanish lilies on a bed of smilax, and surrounded by a border of rosebuds so arranged as to present the appearance of a natural growth. The flowers were all furnished by the conservatories of Trinity Church and its parochial branches.

The music, which had been specially arranged for the Easter ceremonies, was prepared by Professor Messiter. Mr. Carter presided at the great organ and Mr. Messiter at the chancel organ. The vocal music was supplied by the regular boy choir. The Rev. Dr. Dix preached to a large congregation

At St. Bartholomew's Church there was a very rich display of flowers. Against the back of the chancel lay an inclined cross of yellow tulips, ing to the chancel was suspended a magnificent crown nearly three feet in dinmeter, in which a mass of lilies, pinks and roses of all colors were worked. On the communion table in the rear were two white crosses, and in front of the chancel were several stands bearing beautifully constructed wreaths and crosses. On the largest the word "Easter" was worked in bright colors. The edge of the pulpit was covered with pinks, roses, pansles and lilies lying in a bed of smitax. The two candelabras on either side of the chancel were covered with smilax, and on the top of each was a wreath, in which was set a star of carnation pinks. The marble foot at the side was covered with annunciation lilies and cardinal-red roses imbedded in green. Above the head of the angel was a beautiful star in the same

cardinal-red roses imbedded in green. Above the need of the angel was a beautiful star in the same colors. A jubilate by Mozart, a selection from Ambroise Thomass "Mass in G," and "Christ, the Lord, is Risen To-day" by Weber, were among the selections by the choir.

The chancel of Christ Church, at Fifthave, and Thirty-afth-st, presented a very pretty appearance. At the rear was a cross of green, on which hung a wreath of red and white roses, and on either side was a little anchor. Over all was a beautiful Malrese cross. Crosses made wholly of red and white pinks were on the right and left of the chancel walls. A floral emblem on which were the letters "F. S. W." accupied the centre of the table. This was an onering from Mrs. William E. Wilmerding in memory of her son. The regular choir was increased to litty voices, and selections from Mozart, Gounod and Beethoven were given. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," by Handel, was rendered with fine effect.

A choir of tharty voices sang a "Gleriain Excelsis" by Mozart in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Madison-ave, and Forty-second-st., and the chorus, "Thanks be to God," from the Messiah, and a sanctus by Gounod were other numbers. The Rev. Dr. Tyng, Ir, preached, and in the other services he was assisted by his father, the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, and the Rev. Messrs. Harris, Bache and Bonham. The floral display was beautiful. A white cross stood in the centre of the chancel. Clusters of callas, a beautiful lyre surmonnted by annunciation lifes, and the Greek letter Omega, worked in red, were among the other devices.

The floral decorations at Grace Church vesterday

of calias, a beautiful lyre surmounted by annunciation libes, and the Greek letter Omega, worked in red, were among the other devices.

The floral decorations at Grace Church vesterday were not so profuse as they were delicate and elegant. There were many vines with white roses dotting the surface in the rear of the chancel. The communion table was overrun with green leaves and white flowers. Branches thickly covered with smalax blossoms filled niches in the illuminated windows above. The only colored flowers used in the decorations were in a large star before the chancel rail and in the floral lettering, "The Lord is Risen," above the communion table. Both of these were made from red and white roses. The full choir readered the music at the 9 o'clock communion service. The selections were from Mozart, Greaterex and Sieboth. The musical exercises at the 11 o'clock service opened with the "Allelmal Song of Giadness," of Beethoven. The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter preached.

St. George's Church, at No. 7 Rutherford-place, was handsomely decorated with flowers. In front of the pulpit there was an elaborate floral cross of callas and smalax, while before the altar was a huge basket of callas and other Easter likes, and twining ivy.

Many of the churches of other denominations were handsomely decorated. Dr. Chapin's church, at Fifth-ave, and Forty-fifth-st., was beautiful with flowers. Stars and crosses of red and white roses, oleanders, clusters of likes and broad palm leaves gave the pulpit a very picturesque appearance.

The Rev. Mr. Hepworth's church was filled with

The Key, Mr. Repworth's church was filled with rare flowers, crosses of white and green, on which were bright-colored wreaths—one bearing the word "Mizpah" in red—were surrounded by other devices. An anchor imbedded in flowers, and baskets of flowers supported apparently by smilax, were admired by a crowded audience.

The floral decorations at All Souls' Church were confined to the pulpit and baptismal font. In front